

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## "BARBARIANS"

The Name Applied to the Christian Missionaries by

THE CRIMSON-HANDED CELESTIALS.

The Attack on the Foreign Missions Was General.

CONFUCIANS SPARED NO CREED

And Protestants and Catholics Alike were Made the Target for their Vengeance—Indications of Official Collusion—The Terrible Privation of Escaping Missionaries—Native Christians Now Suffering from the Popular Uprising—Report of the Baptist Missionary Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Reports of the outrages upon missionaries in China have come from members of the American Baptist missionary union to the Baptist Missionary Magazine, which show that the uprisings were more general than had been told before. In the last week of May and the first of June, all the missionary stations in western China were looted by mobs and 146 missionaries, men, women and children were driven away, escaping only with their lives.

In the province of Sze Chuan, the largest in the empire, there were many small stations scattered over the valley of the Upper Yangtze river. Most of the missionaries had gone to the field in the past five years. While the authorities seem to have tried, in some instances, to protect the missions, the only service they were able to render was to help them escape. The missionaries fled hundreds of miles down the river, traveling on rafts and in house boats, hardly carrying so much as a change of clothing, and reaching places of safety only after two weeks of hardship.

In Chent, the capital of the province of Sze Chuan, a placard was posted on the 28th of May asserting that the "foreign barbarians" were hiring evil characters to steal small children for them. The next day a mob of several thousand tore down the Canadian Methodist Mission, and the property of the two other Protestant and Catholic buildings. The missionaries appealed to the magistrate of the city, but he told them he was powerless to help them. With the aid of some friendly natives, they effected their escape. Then the cry went up: "The time has come to turn all the missionaries out of Sze Chuan."

A part of the mob divided into smaller parties and took the various roads out of town, on route for other mission centres. In all cities the most inflammatory placards were posted on the walls. Riots immediately followed.

The Baptist missionaries believe the riots were incited by members of the official class. They kept in the background, however, and, to all appearances, the students were at the bottom of the mischief.

They published a placard, fixing a date for the destruction of the missionary society at Suichan Fu, and for killing the magistrate who was suspected of desiring to protect foreigners.

In most cases, the missionaries, while their property was being destroyed, left the cities and hid in the neighborhood, awaiting an opportunity to escape. They had native friends who helped them to procure boats, and to put the ladies and children aboard. At Suichan Fu, Messrs. Warner and Wellwood and Dr. Finch, got their valuable papers and silver out of the town and escaped them. Here, as everywhere, the trouble came like a thunder clap out of a clear sky.

Sunday's services were well attended, quiet and very impressive and three candidates were baptized by immersion. On Monday, June 3, the city was flooded with placards.

The largest party, which numbered sixty-five, was crowded for eleven days in little house boats, suffering terribly, and but for the fact that they had money enough to pay the exorbitant prices asked them for everything, would have perished. There are many stories of individual escapes, but they are much alike in their main features.

Native Christians Suffer.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times correspondent at Shanghai says Chinese Christians are being brutally harried near Hin Hua, province of Fo Kien. Houses have been burned and property and cattle looted. One person was fatally wounded. The magistrate refused to interfere, although he was five times requested to do so.

He had published an ambiguous proclamation referring to the Ku Cheng massacre and inciting a rising against the Christians. Worse troubles are expected.

Smoking May Cost His Life.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 1.—George P. Allen this morning shot his wife and daughter, Minnie Deffenbaugh. The latter's wound is fatal. The wife will recover. Allen sat on the porch after the shooting and kept his neighbors off with a revolver for an hour. Finally he called for tobacco and a match. They were taken to him and as he lit his pipe he was overpowered. He is now in jail.

An Impetuous Lynching.

MARLBOROUGH, N. H., Sept. 1.—Sheriff Dove and deputies are guarding the county jail tonight to prevent any attempt to lynch John Davidge, a nineteen-year-old colored boy, charged with feloniously assaulting Emma Stewart, the little daughter of his employer. Davidge passed last night praying and crying and darning himself against his cell door. He has been put in irons.

Michigan Troops for Exporting.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Chobanian company of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., is now in Marquette and will reach here with the companies from Ironwood, Calumet, Houghton, and Marquette at 4 a. m. tomorrow. Shovel crews, numbering fifty men, are in Marquette.

## FREE SILVER'S FATE.

How it Was Shaved by the National Democratic Convention—Afrail of Losing Votes.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 1.—The Rocky Mountain News to-day published an editorial in which Mr. Thomas M. Patterson gives a full account of the action of the sub-committee on resolutions at the last Democratic national convention.

The sub-committee consisted of Mr. Bayard, Senators McPherson, Vilas and Daniels; John Atkins, of Tennessee; L. F. Girard, of Georgia; Mr. Jones, of Missouri, and Mr. Patterson, of Colorado.

Mr. Patterson says: "When the plank was first read and analyzed I suggested that it was uncertain and gave room to cavil about its meaning. To remove this uncertainty I requested that the word 'free' be inserted before the words 'coinage of gold and silver, etc.' I distinctly stated that I would be content to omit the ratio for each coinage, leaving that to Congress, but what I did want was the Democratic party clearly and unequivocally committed to true bi-metallicism. Senators Vilas and McPherson opposed this and so did Mr. Bayard. Each gave his reason. It was not that they were opposed to free coinage; on the contrary, they favored it, but the words 'free' as applied to coinage was so liable to be misunderstood in the east and north-east, that it would through this ignorance lose the party many votes which should not be allowed. Mr. Bayard was particularly earnest in asserting his fealty to silver and told in graphic and pathetic language, the services he had performed for the white metal."

Mr. Patterson says that after considerable discussion, Mr. Atkins, a professor bi-metallicist, offered the following substitute for the money plank:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver for the owners thereof, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage."

EUROPEAN BI-METALLISM

Receives a Grave Blow at Balfour's Hands.

The Times' Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—An editorial in the Times this morning comments upon the grave blow which Mr. A. J. Balfour's statement is to the hopes of German and American bi-metallicists. Mr. Balfour, it will be remembered, stated in the house of commons that he did not believe that an international bi-metallic conference would result in an agreement on a ratio. The Times says:

"The American bi-metallicists are made of sterner stuff than the German and will therefore continue to agitate; but it is less likely than ever that they will carry the country with them. There seems no chance that either political party will allow itself to fall under the sway of the silver men. The recent publicity of the aims of the bi-metallic party here has been a revelation and a warning. We trust that the trade revival now in progress will complete the cure and that we shall hear less and less about bi-metallicism from any quarter."

OFFICIAL CALL ISSUED

For the Meeting of Those Interested in the New Irish Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The official call for the convention of the new Irish movement to be held in Chicago September 24, 25 and 26, has been issued from the headquarters of the executive committee of the New Irish Movement. It is as follows:

The Irish struggle for freedom has reached a momentous period. Ireland, abandoned in the crisis of her fate by the Liberal leaders, is told by the Tory secretary to the lord lieutenant that the British government is sternly and unalterably opposed to the granting of any measure of home rule whatever. This is the old policy and the old language employed by successive English governments toward Ireland. She has been alternately betrayed by the Whigs and dragooned by the Tories. Nothing worth her acceptance is to be expected from either of the leading English parties.

Ireland must, therefore, look to her own children and their descendants for support in her great extremity. Parliamentary agitation has had a long and patient trial, but has utterly failed to accomplish its object. It remains for us to consider what other method of procedure or argument can be used to achieve her liberation. The Irish race in America cannot afford to be neutral, or apologetic, while the motherland is being slowly but surely done to death by the usurping enactments of a foreign and hostile power. In union with thousands of our race distributed throughout the union, and after mature deliberation, we the undersigned, have decided to call a convention of Irish-Americans in the city of Chicago, to take into consideration the present status of the Irish struggle for freedom, and to devise ways and means best suited to the accomplishment of Ireland's independence.

Now, therefore, said convention is called to meet in the city of Chicago, Ill., at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, September 24, 25 and 26, 1895.

The call is signed by John F. Finerty, acting president, Chicago; John P. Sutton, acting secretary, New York; William Lyman, acting treasurer, New York; John J. O'Connell, chairman executive committee, Chicago; John T. Keating, secretary executive committee, Chicago, and many others prominent in the movement.

Andrew Carnegie Interested.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has a column letter in the Times this morning, based on the recent Irish convention in Pittsburgh, urging the times to use its power and influence towards finding a solution of the Irish question.

Sons of Veterans' Encampment.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—The Sons of Veterans hold their annual encampment at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16 to 19th. This is the first meeting by the national organization south of the Ohio and Potomac, and like the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, marks a new era in national history.

A Tame Affair.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—The Chicago Socialists had their red flag presentation today, but the presence of the police and the knowledge that there was a large reserve in all of the stations, made it a very tame affair.

## AN INSANE MIND

Conceived the Carnival of Homocides Executed by

THE ENGLISH "JACK THE RIPPER."

A Medical Student's Mind Succumbs to Religious Mania.

HIS IDENTITY IS ESTABLISHED

Beyond Questionable Doubt, and he is Now Incarcerated in a County Asylum in England—The Story of Dr. Forbes Winslow, an English Insanity Specialist, Now in New York. Was of Good Family—The Matter Hushed Up, as the Details Were Too Horrible for Publicity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, a well known specialist on suicide and insanity, says that "Jack the Ripper," who by his crimes terrorized London a few years ago, is incarcerated in a county lunatic asylum in England.

Dr. Winslow says this fact is known to the doctors, but they hushed up the facts. Dr. Winslow says he was a medical student, suffering from suicidal mania.

The doctor has come to New York to attend the medico-hyphen legal congress, which will be held September 4, 5 and 6. He will be chairman of the department of insanity and mental medicine, and has prepared a paper on suicide considered as a mental epidemic.

The story told by Dr. Winslow follows:

"Jack the Ripper" was a medical student of good family. He was a young man of slight build with hair and blue eyes. He studied very hard and his mind, being naturally weak, gave way. He became a religious enthusiast and attended early service every morning at St. Paul's.

"His religious fervor resulted in homicidal mania towards the women of the street and impelled him to murder them. He lodged with a man whom I know, and suspicion was first directed toward him by reason of the fact that he returned to his lodgings at unreasonable hours; that he had innumerable coats and hats stained with blood."

"I have in my possession now a pair of Canadian moccasins, stained with blood that the 'Ripper' wore while on his murderous expeditions. I notified the Scotland Yard authorities, but at that time they refused to co-operate with me. Subsequently the young man was placed in confinement and removed to an asylum, where he is to-day. Since his incarceration there has been no repetition of the horrible murders that he perpetrated. These facts are all known to the English authorities, and it is conceded that the man now in the asylum is 'Jack the Ripper.'"

It was deemed desirable, however, to hush the matter up. The details were too horrible to be made the subject of a public trial and there was no doubt of the man's hopeless insanity.

MRS. LIZZIE HALLIDAY.

The Notorious New York Murderess, Makes an Assault on a Nurse.

PORCUPESQUE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The facts about a murderous assault committed by Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, the Monticello murderess, on Miss Kate Ward, an attendant at the Matteawan state asylum for insane and criminals, where Mrs. Halliday is confined, on Friday last have just leaked out.

Mrs. Halliday was assisted in her assault on the attendant by Jane Shannon, another convict patient, who was committed to the asylum for insane criminals from St. Lawrence county about three years ago, and who is considered the most dangerous of the female patients in the institution. The assault was the result of a grudge which Mrs. Halliday had held against the attendant. Miss Ward went into the bath room and was seized by the murderess and thrown to the floor. Mrs. Shannon then jumped on Mrs. Halliday's prostrate form while Mrs. Halliday crammed the towel which she had brought to Miss Ward into the latter's mouth. Then the two crazy and revengeful women kicked and pounded the attendant. Mrs. Halliday tearing her hair out and scratching her face with her finger nails. The attendant, when help reached her, was unconscious and it was thought that she would die. She rallied, however, on Saturday and though bruised quite badly, was able to resume her duties to-day. Mrs. Halliday and Mrs. Shannon have been placed in solitary confinement.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Bearbohm Tree, the well known actor, while playing in Fedora at Hull, England, on Saturday, had an accident, by which he dislocated his shoulder.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a train on the Lohish Valley road, but a track walker found the obstructions on the track in time to prevent damage.

Debs' many sympathizers in Cincinnati yesterday sent him a telegram in which he was likened to the star of Bethlehem and worthy of the laboring man's worship.

President Cleveland, contrary to his usual custom on the Sabbath, took a drive yesterday afternoon. Afterwards Dr. Bryant, who has been at Gray Gables for several weeks, left for New York, by train.

Ten thousand Germans celebrated Sedan day at the Cincinnati Zoo Garden yesterday. The German Imperial consul, Herr Pillier, presided; Mayor Caldwell spoke in English and Judge A. H. Bode in German.

The report from Gumbo, Mo., that John Westar, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Marmion, Friday night, at Manchester, Mo., had been captured, is untrue. A large number of mounted men are searching the country for him.

In thanking the German-American veterans for their visit on Friday, Prince Bismarck, referring to his failing health, said: "I can still look on, but I cannot take part. Otherwise I should have visited the exhibition at Chicago. I should dearly have liked to have seen the United States of America, which of all countries is the most sympathetic to us."

An east-bound freight on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked by a broken axle six miles west of Huntingdon, Pa., Saturday night. Two cars loaded with coal and bridge iron were entirely demolished. S. E. Franks, a brakeman, was instantly killed.

BUFFALO THEATRE

Burned Yesterday—An Old Institution and a Storehouse of Dramatic History.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Academy of Music, the oldest playhouse in the city, burned at 3 a. m. The fire is supposed to have started under the stairway, and smouldered some time before the fire was discovered. A still alarm was sent in at 1:30, but the chemical men found the smoke too dense to locate the fire, and a fire alarm box was pulled. The firemen broke their way into the ground floor and groped about for half an hour to find the seat of the fire, playing several streams meanwhile with no avail.

About 2 o'clock the flames burst forth in the Comstock store, and the progress of the fire from this time was rapid. In a few minutes it had leaped through the floor of the stage, mounted the flies and enveloped the scenery. The fire ate its way through the roof at the rear, but did not advance to the front of the house. The liquor store of P. C. Millot and the offices above, which faced on Main street, were not damaged except by smoke and water. The Comstock store, on the other side of the Main street entrance, however, was practically gutted, and the loss in furs will be heavy, about \$40,000.

The two small stores of William Vaughn & Company and Jacob Fried, on the Washington street side, were gutted. The loss to their building is perhaps \$75,000. The loss of the contents is more lamentable if not as costly, for the academy stage was a storehouse of dramatic history for the last forty years.

The property is worth about \$250,000 and was heavily mortgaged. The insurance rates were high and not half enough was placed to reimburse the mortgages. It is unlikely that the building will be rebuilt as a theatre, as its location is too far down town to make it desirable.

CUBAN INSURGENTS

Notify the Sugar Planters That No Sugar Must Be Made.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says: Senor Torralba, the holder of an important judicial post in Puerto Principe has been dismissed from the public service for complicity in the rebellion.

"The insurgents have given notice throughout the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas forbidding the planters to make sugar during the coming season, in accordance with the orders which have been received from the revolutionary committee in New York, the penalty for refusal to stop work being the destruction of the property and the burning of the sugar cane. Unless the rebels are expelled from these provinces before November, when the cane is ready for crushing, the situation will become serious, as the planters are unable to sustain the loss of the crop and the lack of employment will drive thousands of laborers to revolt."

"Fifty men and a quantity of arms have been landed at Cardenas from the Canadian steamer Elliott, from New York."

"It is reported that the provincial department has proclaimed a gathering of insurgent forces at Najasa, in Puerto Principe."

"The Spanish residents in Havana have decided to form a volunteer guard to defend the city in case of need."

STOKE'S DEATH

At the Hands of the Authorities of the Congo State Was Irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Associated Press learns to-day from a trustworthy source that the Englishman, Stoke, hung by the Belgians, under Captain Lothaire, near the River Aruwimi in Congo state, which was mentioned in a previous cable dispatch to the Associated Press, had a legal trial, but that Captain Lothaire acted illegally in hanging him without allowing an appeal to the tribunal at Rome.

Lo Matin of Paris declares that the Congo state authorities possess a letter, which Captain Lugard wrote to the chairman of the East Africa company, warning him that if he laid hands on Stoke he would make short work of him. The charge against Stoke was of selling arms and ammunition to Chief Kibongo, with whom the Belgians were fighting.

WILLING TO ACT

In Concert on the Turkish Question But None of the Powers Wish to Take the Initiative.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A despatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports that meetings of the ministers have taken place at the palace on three successive evenings, lasting until midnight to discuss Armenia.

It is reported also that Emperor William has been asked to intervene, but declined on the ground that the porte had already disregarded his advice to introduce reforms. Then President Faure was approached, but declined to act except in concert with the powers.

The French Method.

RAYONNE, FRANCE, Sept. 1.—The police invaded a bull ring, where a fight was in progress to-day, and stopped the first of a series of intended fights, and conducted the celebrated Torero Mazzantini to the Spanish frontier. The populace of the town hoisted the police, and the municipal officers, senators and deputies of the town vainly pleaded for permission for the fight to occur. The municipal authorities thereupon met and decided to resign, which decision caused the inhabitants to offer them a great ovation.

Accident to Defender's Mast.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A morning paper will say that to-night the mechanics at work in the hold of the Defender discovered an accident to her mast, that will necessitate its being unstopped and reset.

Had the Defender left the dry dock and gone to sea with her mast in that condition she would have gone to the bottom in the first puff of wind.

## SEISMIC SHOCKS.

The Cities of the Middle Seaboard Experience an Earthquake.

LITTLE DAMAGE IS REPORTED.

Three Distinct Shocks were Felt in Brooklyn and the Trembling was of Several Seconds' Duration—The Northern Portion of New Jersey was the Most Violently Shaken—People Awakened by the Tremor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by the residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this morning. No damage to life or property is reported for any section of the city. The districts of East New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shock, but the rumblings were distinctly felt in other sections of the city. Contradictory reports are given as to the severity of the shocks. The first shock which was felt at 6 o'clock was followed by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. This was followed by two other slighter shocks, which according to most of the reports died away in a low grating noise.

Superintendent of Police William J. McKelvey, telephoned to the police headquarters from his Green avenue residence to the effect that he had been awakened from a sound sleep by the earthquake. He said the house oscillated and that the bed on which he was sleeping moved perceptibly.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Crosby, who was stopping at Coney Island, also telephoned to headquarters for the shock had been pretty severe in that section of Brooklyn.

James Jackson, a colored watchman at the municipal building, said that the residents of the twenty-fifth ward were startled by three shocks in rapid succession, followed by a rumbling noise. The houses trembled and many pictures and other ornaments hanging on the walls were thrown to the floor. Two conductors on the Atlantic Avenue railroad, who were dining in a restaurant on Washington street, reported that they felt the earthquake shock. The building trembled perceptibly, while the plates and other dishes on the table were moved. They said the shock was like the effects of a distant explosion. At many hotels the guest were so frightened by the vibrations that they hurried into the hallways to find out the cause of the trouble. The guests at the Pierpont house were very much alarmed and many of them went down stairs and asked the night clerk what had happened. They thought an explosion must have occurred in the hotel.

IN NEW JERSEY

The Vibrations Lasted for Several Seconds—Most Noticeable in the Mountains.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—New Jersey felt the force of the earthquake, the tremor extending throughout the northern section, while the southern section appears to have escaped entirely. From all cities and villages in the northern section the story received is the same. The shock was accompanied by the low rumbling sound that marks the true earthquake. This trembling motion lasted for several seconds. In some places the estimate of time is as low as three seconds, while others place the duration of the disturbance at from fifteen to twenty seconds. The course of the disturbances of the shock was from the east to the west.

The shock does not appear to have been sufficient to cause much damage. Houses were shaken, dishes were broken, but nothing worse than this has been reported. The mountain districts appear to have felt the vibrations the most keenly. That section of Paterson, which is situated on higher ground, was generally shaken while the people living in the lower sections of the town report having felt nothing of the effects of the quake. The shock came between 6:03 and 6:05 a. m. The towns along the ocean shore report little disturbance in consequence of the earthquake.

THE QUAKER CITY.

A Fissure Opened in Fairmount Park. Some Damage Reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt in this city shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. Buildings perceptibly swayed, windows clattered and banged, and clocks and pictures toppled from their places. The shock was most severely felt in the suburban districts, and it is said that in one part of George's Hill, in Fairmount Park, a fissure was opened permitting the entrance of a plummet which extended down over 100 feet without touching bottom. A large plate glass window in the shade store of Michael Lait, 1914 Germantown avenue, was split from top to bottom. Similar cases are reported from other sections of the city. No damage to life is reported.

Slightly Felt at Chester.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 1.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here about 6 o'clock this morning. Houses trembled perceptibly and pictures and other things suspended on the walls fell from their fastenings. There was no rumbling noise accompanying the shock. The vibrations seemed to last about three seconds.

Slight Shock in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—According to Weather Forecaster Duane, the earthquake reached this city at 6:11 this morning. The shock was slight and lasted for ten seconds. It travelled from south to north, but comparatively few persons in the city noticed the disturbances.

In Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 1.—Quite a perceptible shock of earthquake was felt in this city about half-past six o'clock this morning. The vibration lasted several seconds and was observed in every section of the town. No damage has been reported.

At Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A shock, apparently that of an earthquake, lasting about three seconds, was felt about 6:05 a. m. to-day.

## EQUADOREAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Capture the Capital City—Columbian Affairs Remain Tranquil.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Sept. 1.—Authentic information is received here that General Alfaro's troops have taken Quito. General Sarasti, who led the government forces, fled to the American legation and Salazar fled to the Peruvian legation.

President Caro gives public assurance that Colombia is in a tranquil state and late reports of an uprising are denied.

MUCH ANXIETY EXISTS

In Colombia in Regard to Alfaro's Plans. Panama Canal Strikes.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

COLON, COLOMBIA, August 24.—It is true that tranquility prevails in this country, but it is accompanied with much anxiety lest the dissatisfied in the country and those who were beaten in the recent revolution should again make an effort to overturn the existing order of things.

It is well known and admitted that General Alfaro has among his followers a large number of Colombia liberals and each victory he gains over the legitimate government of Ecuador but increases the fear of further trouble in Colombia.

Should Alfaro arrive at power in Ecuador, it is confidently expected his aid will be extended to the Liberals of this country to achieve their ends. Anticipating such an eventuality, the government has already concentrated over one thousand men at Panama and from that central position they can be moved wherever they are required. Such is the situation at this moment and it has a most depressing effect on business.

Operations on the canal continue in their beaten path, confined, however, to Culebra and its immediate vicinity. The number of hands employed is about 1,100 men. One cannot say that much work is being done considering the number of workmen employed. The break down in machines such as excavators, locomotives and cars and the frequent tearing away of rail tracks offer serious impediments.

The strike which commenced among canal laborers at Culebra continued to Monday last, when the men resumed work at an increase of wages.

Those who were getting eighty cents per day now receive ninety cents and those who got ninety have been advanced to a dollar. The wages of mechanics have increased twenty cents per day.

THE GERMAN COURT

Present at the Consecration of the Emperor William Memorial Church.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William and the Empress Augusta and other members of the imperial family, the Grand Duchess of Baden and numerous representatives of German princely houses, ministers of state, officers, veterans and deputations, were present to-day at the consecration of the Emperor William memorial church. The emperor and empress arrived at the site of the church with a military escort at about 10 o'clock. The doors of the church were opened to the accompaniment of pealing bells and their majesties were handed the golden key of the church by a deputation when they arrived inside. The service of dedication was commenced with the singing of a choral. Court Chaplain Faber pronounced the consecration address, in which he alluded to the strong faith, the cheerful helpfulness and the love of his people and his country, which characterized the old emperor. He expressed the wish that faith, hope and charity might constitute the main pillars of the new church.

ERIE REORGANIZATION.

Exerts a Beneficial Influence on American Securities in London Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The general conditions on the stock market are little changed. The cheapness of money is still forcing up prices of all good investment securities. Foreigners are rather neglected, but all other markets are experiencing the benefit of better feeling and increased activity. The speculators of the whole world are being attracted by the African boom. Paris is a heavy buyer, while Germany and Austria are also buying largely. Chartered south Africans have touched 85-8, Argentine are strong. The market for gun and ammunition companies is firm on Japanese orders for war material. The welcome Erie scheme of reorganization has given a renewed spirit to American railroad stocks all around. The new prior lien Eries are being dealt in 97, the general lien at 74 and the Erie first preferred at 44.

COUNT HOBKIRK'S SENSATION.

The Spanish Government Declines to Again Open the Atlantic Abate.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—A Polish count, Hobkirk, who was a passenger on the American steamer Alliance, when she was fired on by a Spanish gunboat off Cape Mayal, Cuba, and who accuses the captain of the Alliance of suppressing his evidence that the Alliance carried contraband of war and was within Cuban waters, has arrived here and has seen the ministers of war and of marine regarding the matter. The government, however, declines to reopen the question. Count Hobkirk has published his story in the Spanish newspapers and it has caused a sensation here.

THE PRINCESS COLONA

Granted Possession of Her Children, Forces to be Used if Necessary.

NAPLES, Sept. 1.—The court which has been hearing the controversy between Prince Colona and his wife, who is the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has ordered that the sons be given to the princess and that, if necessary, force is to be used.

The princess received the boys yesterday and it is doubtful if the prince, who recently had possession of them, will ever have them again.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. B. HENRY, druggist, corner Market and Fairbanks streets.

7 A. M. Thermometer 77; 8 A. M. 78; 9 A. M. 79; 10 A. M. 80; 11 A. M. 81; 12 M. 82; 1 P. M. 83; 2 P. M. 84; 3 P. M. 8